

# The Oxford County Citizen.

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## PROGRAM FOR CHAUTAUQUA

## THE J. E. JONES LETTER

The Svarthmae Chautauqua which is to be held in Odeon Hall, Bethel, Dec. 1-3, has arranged of the very best programs ever put before the public. An idea of what the public thinks of this year's program may be gleaned from the fact that out of 40 towns played by them, 30 have signed contracts for another year. Nearly 100% of satisfied patrons.

The ticket committee is functioning and all are urged to buy tickets early.

No season tickets are sold after the opening of Chautauqua. The price for season tickets is \$2.00 for adults and \$1.00 for children.

The program is as follows:

Opening Day  
Afternoon—Opening Exercises Committee in Charge

Concert—Artells Dickson Company  
Junior Chautauqua Activities

Night—Concert—Artells Dickson Co.  
Lecture—“The Modern Tale of Two Cities”

Charles Howard Plattingburg  
Second Day

Afternoon—Entertainment—“The Old Country Fiddler”

Charles Ross Taggart  
Junior Chautauqua Activities

Night—Comedy Drama—“Applesauce”

Closing Day

Afternoon—Junior Chautauqua Pageant

Popular Lecture—Chautauqua Super

intendent

Night—Concert—The Lowell Patten

Artists

The Artells Dickson Concert Company, consisting of Artells Dickson, baritone, Martha Dickson, pianist, and Helen Hunt, violinist, is announced for two concerts on the opening day of the three day indoor Chautauqua soon to be held here. The dates have been fixed as Dec. 1-3.

On the first afternoon, after the opening exercises, The Dickson Company will give a varied program consisting of arias, ballads, piano solos, violin solos, planologs, Negro spirituals, vocal solos (with violin obligato), Scotch songs in costume, character readings, and sketches.

On the opening night of the coming Chautauqua Festival to be held for three days, Dec. 1-3, in Odeon Hall, Charles Howard Plattingburg, a lecturer who has appeared in every state in the Union save two in the past ten years, will give his address “The Modern Tale of Two Cities” which is reported to be full of valuable information on civic improvement and inspiration for its accomplishment.

Mr. Plattingburg, before he gave all his time to the lecture platform, was a highly successful Iowa newspaper editor. The information he has and the suggestions he makes are the result of years of practical experience in solving the community problems he talks about.

The “fiddling flosser” is the title often given to Charles Ross Taggart, the well known entertainer who gave the second afternoon program of the Chautauqua Festival, opening here on Dec. 1. He philosophizes while he fiddles and his homesy wisdom is well worth hearing according to all reports.

The play to be given at the year's Chautauqua Festival of three days beginning Dec. 1 has been announced as “Applesauce” by Harry Connor. This is the same play that ran for several months in each of the metropolitan centers, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston. It will be presented here by a competent cast and with special scenery.

This lively comedy drama is to be a full evening's attraction at Chautauqua. According to the reports there are over 120 laughs in 115 minutes of actual playing time, and the advanced critics' verdicts are to check up on this number.

“Applesauce” is like a “kick the can” game to get any good out of it is to give it to somebody else,” is the belief of Bill McAlister, the hero of this play of American life in three acts. It could spoil the play to tell its story before hand but from all accounts it is no dull moment.

The Lowell Patten Artists are an engaged for the grand closing concert and entertainment on the year's Chautauqua program, according to work arranged by the local committee in charge.

Lowell Patten and his assistant artists—Giant Patten and Louise Hunt—present something entirely new, unique and original in what has been aptly called a “Patriotic Musical Program.” There is no other enterainment like it and there is no program of recent years anywhere in the Chautauqua field that has so thoroughly won

Miss Alice Willis is a guest of her fiance, Mrs. Pratt, of Clinton.

Miss Louisa Lowe has employment in H. F. Tharstens & Son's mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Wheeler were in Clinton on business last week.

Miss Beatrice Brown spent a few days with relatives in Hanover last week.

Mr. Louis Tyler is home from Boston University for the Thanksgiving recess.

Prof. and Mrs. W. R. Chapman have returned home from New York for the holiday.

Mr. Ira Griffith of Gorham, N. H., was a business visitor in town one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Hutchinson visited relatives in North Waterford a few days last week.

Miss Elsie Flint returned from Portland, Saturday, where she has been for a few days visit.

Mr. True Eames and family have moved into the Cleo Russell house on Park Street for the winter.

Mr. A. H. Gibbs is taking a vacation from his duties in the Benson & Gibbs garage on account of ill health.

Mrs. Daniel Edwards of Mechanic Falls was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Forbes one day last week.

Mr. Norman Hall and family from West Bethel are moving into one of the rents in the Nainey Block.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Bartlett have moved into the Bailey house on Elm Street, occupying the upstairs rent.

Mrs. Walter Chandler of West Somer was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. D. Forbes, and family over the week end.

Mrs. Ella Mansfield and Mr. L. L. Caver were in Portsmouth, N. H., Sunday to attend the funeral of Mr. Chas. Badger.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Brown of South Portland were in town Sunday and Mrs. John Philbrook returned with them for the winter.

Mrs. Howard Bailey and Glendon Patterson left Monday for Ogunquit where they will work for M. R. Bassings in the woods.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tibbets came to Bethel Saturday. Mr. Tibbets is en route to Portland, Sunday. Mrs. Tibbets will remain for the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clark left Wednesday for Arlington, Mass., where they will spend Thanksgiving and the week end with their son, Albert Clark and family.

George Snow was called to Biddeford, Friday, by the death of his father, Judge Snow. Mrs. Hatchfield who is a niece of Judge Snow left Saturday to attend the funeral.

Mr. H. S. Joddy met with a painful accident one day last week while working on the railroad. He was assisting in putting up ties when he slipped and fell, breaking a rib and breaking his arm.

Mrs. Martin Bergman of Vassalboro, Me. and Mrs. William Forbes of Vassalboro, Vassalboro, and Mr. and Mrs. Martin Estes of Aroostook, Me., were here last week to be the survivors of their mother, Mrs. C. E. Estes, who suffered a stroke of the heart, her son, H. M. Estes.

(Continued on page 4)

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## BETHEL AND VICINITY

## RADIO REGULATION

Important events are “doing” in the radio world. The telephone interests have apparently dropped out of the broadcasting field, and so far the Radio Corporation of America appears to have the radio business.

The Radio Corporation of America, the question of the control of radio

will be taken up in Washington as

soon as Congress meets. The great

business interests now headed by the

Radio Corporation of America, which

is a stepchild of the General Electric

Company, will press for legislation that

will safeguard their interests in broad

casting. These people who have spent

millions to develop the art, very naturally

expect the Government to play fair

with them in the making of new laws.

Charles Howard Plattingburg

is the man in the national administration

who has given closest attention to the

Government's responsibilities to the

people in this matter. It is assumed

that radio direction under Hoover

is still another Maine resident steps

up to offer proof that Prince de Leon

was wrong in his assertion that the

South was the land of perpetual youth.

Lonona Dresser celebrated his 91st

birthday at the home of his niece, Mrs.

A. Thurston, Sunday. He received a

post card shower from Lone Mt. Grange

of which he was an active member for

years, also gifts and money from

friends in town and away.

During the summer Mr. Dresser has

worked every day in his garden which

was one of the best in town.

Save for a few days illness of heart,

trouble this fall he has enjoyed excel-

lent health and bids fair to live out

the century.

BETHEL SHOULD HAVE

## AN OUTING CLUB

Last year in the early part of Febr-

uary we had in Bethel, a very suc-

cessful winter carnival.

There was some

excellent ski jumping witnessed by a

large audience in spite of the fact that

the jump was located at the Steam Mill

some distance from the village. There

were several interesting and exciting

races entered into with much enthu-

siasm by many of our young people and

much enjoyed by the onlookers. In the

evening the winter carnival was

held in the hall.

The planning, the management and

the execution of this carnival was en-

tirely in the hands of the members of

the Y. M. C. A. of Gould Academy. It

is certainly much to their credit.

Since then several progressive citi-

es of the town have expressed their

interest in winter sports and it has been

suggested that an outing club be

formed. The purpose of this club would

be to promote the various out of door

sports, with perhaps special emphasis

on winter sports. During the spring

and summer there are many things to

attract us outdoors. In the winter

there is not much incentive for us to

get out, unless we have a great moving

force to instigate us to leave

the rigors of cold winter. An outing club

such as proposed, would furnish

many delightful opportunities for

ourselves and our families to enjoy

the outdoors.

It is suggested that the members

of the club meet once a month

and have a general meeting

at which all members

will be present.

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# Land of the Seven Castles



Draft Oxen of Rural Transylvania.

Courtesy of the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

RUMANIA always was a land of contrast, geographically, socially, and historically, but since the great accretions to her territory that have come about as a result of the World war the contradictory elements within her borders are even more striking.

She contains an epitome of the history of Europe from Roman times to the present, and people and places illustrative of each stage are found side by side within her confines.

One may see on the same day a shepherd in a long fleecy robe, moving across the plains toward the mountains like a quiet survival of an ancient civilization; a very nomadic gypsy galloping along a dusty road, with long hair streaming; a peasant like a soldier from Trajan's column at Deva, with white, embroidered blouse and thumbboard legs, scratching the soil with a primitive plow; a nobleman in his castle gadding down into a medieval Saxon village; and an old magnate scattering his wealth and Barbara's infinite charms.

Many of these contrasts were inherent within the present boundaries and all of them in much enlarged postwar Rumania, due to the addition of Transylvania to the kingdom. This is because Transylvania, known in Rumanian as Ardeal (Forest Land), in Hungarian as Erdély, and in German as Siebenbürgen, has been the frontier of the West against the East for centuries.

Its inhabitants have, furthermore, successfully maintained that border against the Turks since 1700, and this history of border warfare has given the region its racial complexity and architectural charms.

Nowhere in Europe in the sense of peasant remittance can be seen felt than in this district. Though little known to a traveling public, it is part of the sign that all our dreams are made of through such novels as "The Princess of Zenda" and "Graustark," which were either consciously or unconsciously to have been told in the participation of some one of the seven castles which give the German name, Siebenbürgen, to the pastures and fields which are quartered on the arms of greater Rumania.

## Mixture of Races.

The towns of the castles were settled by Germans from Franconia, who were totally ousted Rumanians and who in all the years of their separation from Germany have maintained a close connection with their mother country, the culture and traditions of which are still clinging to the German frontier.

They had likewise the co-operation of the Hungarians, whose thousands of Magyars who for their delight in cows have been settled along the western portion of the mountain wall back of these waters, the mass of Magyar farmers and Rumanian shepherds, the cattle and flocks filling the little valleys between the rolling foothills that gradually sink from the Transylvanian toward the Hungarian plain.

It is this mountain wall that serves as the barrier of Transylvania—a forced frontier barrier that dominates the landscape.

The same woman painting in the field to which her simple cabin has atop her tightly bound, toothed, gates at the rugged heights as it is the barrier of the plateau. The Hungarian shepherd, driving his stock north along the Gîrla, knows that beyond those heights the brothers of his race now rule, and the Magyar farmer looks upon them and wishes they had been higher and more numerous.

Yet, had the mountains been impassable, Transylvania would have been neither so picturesque nor so rich. Few of the Turks account for the wealth of Transylvania, and great caravans, as well as for the beauty of such structures as the black church with its picture gallery of power nuns.

## Women Past of Flowers.

Transylvania, an example of its past, is still surviving. It is a natural fest-

## THE KITCHEN CABINET

(22, 122, Western Newspaper Union.)  
Are these the choice dishes the doctor has sent us?  
Is this the great post whose works are continual?  
This post with one feast, who has written fine books?  
Heaven sends us good meat but the devil sends cooks.  
—David Garrick.

## SO GOOD

When serving wild duck, garnish with slices of orange unpeeled and garnished with sprigs of parsley. The slightly acid fruit adds to the flavor of the duck. As a salad to serve with duck, oranges are especially good; serve with French dressing.

Orange and Rhubarb Ice.—Combine one cupful of orange juice with three and one-half cupfuls of cooked sliced rhubarb, one tablespoontful of lemon juice, the grated rind of an orange and one and three-quarters cupfuls of sugar. Stir until well dissolved, then freeze as usual.

Apple Fritters.—Mix and sift together one and one-third cupfuls of flour, two tablespoontfuls of baking powder, one-fourth tablespoontful of salt, add one well-beaten egg and two-thirds of a cupful of milk; mix all together. Cut two medium-sized apples into eighths, stir into the batter. Drop by spoonfuls into hot fat and fry until brown. Roll in powdered sugar, and serve with meat at dinner.

Swiss Cheese Savory.—Dip round slices of bread in melted butter, sprinkle with salt and pepper and a little lemon juice. Put one-half pound of swiss cheese through the meat grinder, add one tablespoontful of chopped parsley and the same of plumbos, two tablespoontfuls of creamed butter, four tablespoontfuls of cream with salt and pepper to taste. Pipe through a pastry tube over the bread, sprinkle with paprika and put into the oven to heat.

Jellied Apples.—Pare, core and slice one quart of apples. Butter a baking dish and put a layer of apples, cover with a layer of sugar, repeat until all the apples are used. Add one-half cupful of hot water, cover and bake three hours. Soften one tablespoontful of gelatin in one-half cupful of cold water and dissolve in one-quarter of a cupful of boiling water. Mix carefully through the hot apples, turn into a mold and when chilled serve with cream.

Egg Sauces.—Beat well two eggs, separating the yolks and whites. To the yolks add one cupful of powdered sugar, one-fourth cupful of hot milk and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Fold in the beaten whites and serve with cream.

Apple Jam.—Cut up six large tart apples and boil with four cupfuls of water and the rind of a lemon until soft.

Drain, add two cupfuls of sugar and boil for three minutes. Add the juice of two lemons and the juice of an orange, mix all together and freeze.

## Ways With Meats.

Some of the following dishes may be prepared from left-over meats; these are but suggestions which may be varied to suit the occasion:

Chili Steak.—Take one and one-half pounds of round steak, one and one-half tablespoontfuls of butter, one and one-half tablespoontfuls of olive oil, six tablespoontfuls of chopped onion, four cloves of garlic, one-half tablespoontfuls of worcestershire sauce, three tablespoontfuls of chili powder, two tablespoontfuls of salt, three cupfuls of canned tomatoes, one and one-half tablespoontfuls of flour. Grind the steak or cut in small bits, melt the butter, add the oil in a deep frying pan, add onion, garlic and fry until a light brown. While frying, add the worcestershire sauce and chili powder, stir until well blended.

Pour in enough water to just cover the bottom of the pan, add the meat and almost cover with water.

Cook slowly for fifteen minutes, then add the tomato and salt. Blend the flour with a little tomato juice and add to the stew, then place to a fireproof dish and bake in the oven for an hour. Serve with rice or noodles.

Veal Pie.—Cook a piece of veal from the neck or any cheap cut, mill ten minutes with a small piece of salt pork. Cut into bits and arrange in a baking dish, add cream, seasonings, cover with a rich flour crust and bake until brown.

Chili Corn Cakes.—Take a half pound of lean and fat back (fresh), add one and one-half pounds of round steak, cut the meat through the meat grinder. Brown three good-sized sliced onions, add the meat, one dried chili pepper, two quarts of tomato, salt, pepper to taste, three tablespoontfuls of chili powder and cook about three hours, then add two cans of kidney beans and let the whole stand to cook another half hour. Serve hot.

Roast of Mutton.—Cut cold roast or boiled mutton into one-inch pieces. Take one tablespoontful of butter, add one of flour, one-half cupful of seasoned stock season with salt and pepper, three drops of Worcester sauce, a tablespoontful of mustard sauce and a pinch of mace. Add the mutton, heat until boiling hot, then add one tablespoontful of currant jelly and orange juice. Serve hot.

Roast of Lamb.—Cut cold roast or boiled mutton into one-inch pieces. Take one tablespoontful of butter, add one of flour, one-half cupful of seasoned stock season with salt and pepper, three drops of Worcester sauce, a tablespoontful of mustard sauce and a pinch of mace. Add the mutton, heat until boiling hot, then add one tablespoontful of currant jelly and orange juice. Serve hot.

Consumes Less Power.

While all of the larger types require five volts and are intended for operation from a storage battery or its equivalent, small progress has been made in the development of an instrument intended for use with dry cells.

Two types have been provided, one drawing a voltage of 1.1, while the other consumes but 60 milliamperes on

# RADIO



An Early Broadcast Station.

## SIMPLICITY OF RADIO

By POWEL CROSLEY, JR.

ing that he recognized Mirro's voice purring forth from the receivers, and jumped up onto the table to investigate.

As these concerts went on from night to night, however, they came to be welcomed, despite their imperfections, by the ship operators as a pleasing interlude in the monotony of regular duties. Amateur operators, here and there, impressed their families with the marvels of radio by inviting them to hear the canned music, and the general public, hearing rumors of the wonderful feats performed by the new art, began to be suspicious that it was missing something—that something was being kept from it which it had a right to know about.

The more inquisitive individuals bought or built crystal sets, and as the audience grew, the performers widened their scope of activities, introducing, by way of variation, such novelties as the electric piano, or the old ladies' choir from the corner church.

But matters went from bad to better, instead of bad to worse, and when the public awoke in 1921 to a sudden realization of the possibilities that radio held forth in the way of entertainment, radio broadcasting was transformed from a crude experiment to a national service of high standards almost overnight. Thus in outlining the how and why of radio as it is known today, we must study a weed which has grown to maturity in the short space of five years, or rather, a flower which has bloomed overnight.

A phonograph was clapped up in front of a microphone, and shrill, screechy sounds poured forth, intermixed with cat-calls and thunderous crashes as something went wrong with the apparatus, or the microphone was jarred by the sudden movement of the operator in changing a phonograph record.

The few weary ship operators who picked up these concerts came out of their lethargy with a sudden snap, and sat up, pressing the receivers to their ears. The air of sailor-faire quickly faded from their faces, and their eyes popped forth in surprise. They could not quite make out whether it was the voices of angels to which they were listening, or a spell cast over them by the devil. Even the beaten whites and the chilled serve with cream.

But matters went from bad to better, instead of bad to worse, and when the public awoke in 1921 to a sudden realization of the possibilities that radio held forth in the way of entertainment, radio broadcasting was transformed from a crude experiment to a national service of high standards almost overnight. Thus in outlining the how and why of radio as it is known today, we must study a weed which has grown to maturity in the short space of five years, or rather, a flower which has bloomed overnight.

## Marked Progress in Vacuum Tubes

### Broadcasting Brought Rapid Changes in Detecting, Amplifying Devices.

Properly termed the heart of the vacuum tube, the vacuum tubes have kept pace with the speedy progress made by the radio receiver as a whole.

Models of detecting and amplifying devices that appeared shortly before the days of broadcasting today would hardly be recognized as radio tubes.

While the early instruments were cumbersome, their delicacy required that they be carefully handled. Sometimes they performed, but more often their life was short. Some of them contained a double filament—one to be used in case the other burned out. In addition some old did not have a base, merely having protruding wires to be soldered to the wiring of the receiver.

Broadcasting, which really gave the impetus to radio to carry it to its present status, quickly brought rapid changes in the tubes. The current consumption of the earlier types was heavy, being one ampere per tube. A three tube set then would draw as heavily from the storage battery as does the modern 12 tube outfit.

With the coming of the excellent loud speakers the public must take one important point into consideration before buying. That point is—Does the radio set have the material and design to give good reproduction with a good speaker?

The general design of loud speakers has certainly been improved during the last year and one with a good radio set and one of the new speakers should get tone quality that approximates naturalness.

With the coming of the excellent loud speakers the public must take one important point into consideration before buying. That point is—Does the radio set have the material and design to give good reproduction with a good speaker?

The H.G.T. loud speakers are remarkably well designed and are made to cover the entire musical scale and are also sensitive. The new speakers are so sensitive to frequency response that if a radio set has defects in the audio amplifier they will immediately be exposed.

Further efforts saw the production of special amplifiers and detectors. Included were the so called power tubes, which, with higher plate voltages, gave greater volume. The power tube is intended largely for use as an amplifier. In addition there have been recently improved detector tubes whose principal purpose is greater sensitivity.

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When Testing Batteries

It is important that batteries be tested when connected to radio sets and with the tubes turned on. Many fans make the mistake of testing batteries when they are disconnected from all circuits. This does not show their true condition, as they show a greater charge when unconnected than when under their usual load.

### Consumes Less Power.

While all of the larger types require five volts and are intended for operation from a storage battery or its equivalent, small progress has been made in the development of an instrument intended for use with dry cells.

Two types have been provided, one drawing a voltage of 1.1, while the other consumes but 60 milliamperes on

## SOCIETY DIRECTORY

A cordial invitation is extended to strangers who belong to any of these organizations to visit meetings when in town.

BETHEL LODGE, No. 97, F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall the second Thursday evening of every month, W. J. MacKay, W. M.; Fred B. Merrill, Secretary.

PYTHON CHAPTER, No. 102, O. E. S., meets in Masonic Hall the first Wednesday evening of each month, Mrs. Grace Philbrook, W. M.; Mrs. Emma Van Den Kerckhoven, Sec.

MT. ABRAM LODGE, No. 31, I. O. O. F., meets in their hall every Friday evening, A. S. Silver, N. G.; D. M. Forbes, Secretary.

SUNSET REBEKAH LODGE, No. 64, I. O. O. F., meets in Old Fuller Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Mrs. Alice Laelhale, N. G.; Miss Olive Austin, Secretary.

SUDSBURY LODGE, No. 22, K. of P., meets in Grange Hall the first and third Tuesdays of each month, H. C. Rowe, C. C.; N. C. Machla, K. of P. and S.

NACCOMI TEMPLE, No. 53, PYTHIAN SISTERS, meets the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Grange Hall, Mrs. Mildred Lowell, M. E. C.; Mrs. Hester Sanborn, M. of R. and C.

BROWN POST, No. 84, G. A. R., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, A. H. Hutchinson, Commander; I. C. Jordan, Adjutant; L. N. Bartlett, Q. M.

BROWN, W. R. C. No. 36, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, Mrs. Little Imman, President; Mrs. Little Burbank, Secretary.

GEORGE A. MUND POST, No. 81, AMERICAN LEGION, meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in its rooms, J. M. Harrington, Commander; Carl L. Brown, Secretary.

BETHEL GRANGE, No. 56, P. of H., meets in their hall the first and third Thursday evenings of each month, Zenas Merrill, M.; Eva W. Hastings, Secretary.

Parent-Teachers' Association, Meeting 2nd Monday of each month at Grammar School during school year. Pres., Miss Gwendolyn Godwin; Secretary, Mrs. Eugene Vandenkerkhorst.

**BUSINESS CARDS**

FURNISHED ROOMS  
AUTO AND TEAM CONVEYANCE  
C. C. BRYANT  
E Mechanic Street Bethel, Maine  
Telephone Connection

S. S. GREENLEAF  
FUNERAL DIRECTOR & MORTICIA  
AUTO HAIRICE  
AMBULANCE FOR MOVING THE  
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Day and Night Service  
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AUTO AND HORSE LIVERY  
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**E. E. WHITNEY & CO.**  
BETHEL, MAINE  
Marble and Granite Workers  
Choice Designs  
First Class Workmanship  
Letters of Inquiry Promptly Answered  
See Our Work—Get Our Prices  
E. E. WHITNEY & CO.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Stucco makes an attractive home. Experience has taught us how to apply this material to exterior walls so that it will not crack, and by the in the stucco pleasing shingle.

The farm house shown in the illustration is an excellent example of the use of stucco. With square bay window, the overhanging bay window and the porch with its arched entrance, the house is an attractive residence.

The house is 24 by 34 feet, exclusive of the entrance hall, the overhanging bay window, the porch and the porch with its arched entrance.

This is especially true when the cost is but little more than the cost of the house. You will be surprised at the cost of the house when you see the door plans that the cost of the house is but little more than the cost of the house.

Now then, shall you answer to the question, "Is it 'on sale'—full responsibility, experience, skill, reputation of the electrical contractor?"

Only when a contractor has stated that he possesses the qualifications and that all his materials are of the best, has his right to your confidence.

Annual Floor Treating  
When a varnished floor shows the effects of hard wear, or if it is off, if necessary, if necessary to repair it lightly and put on a new finish.

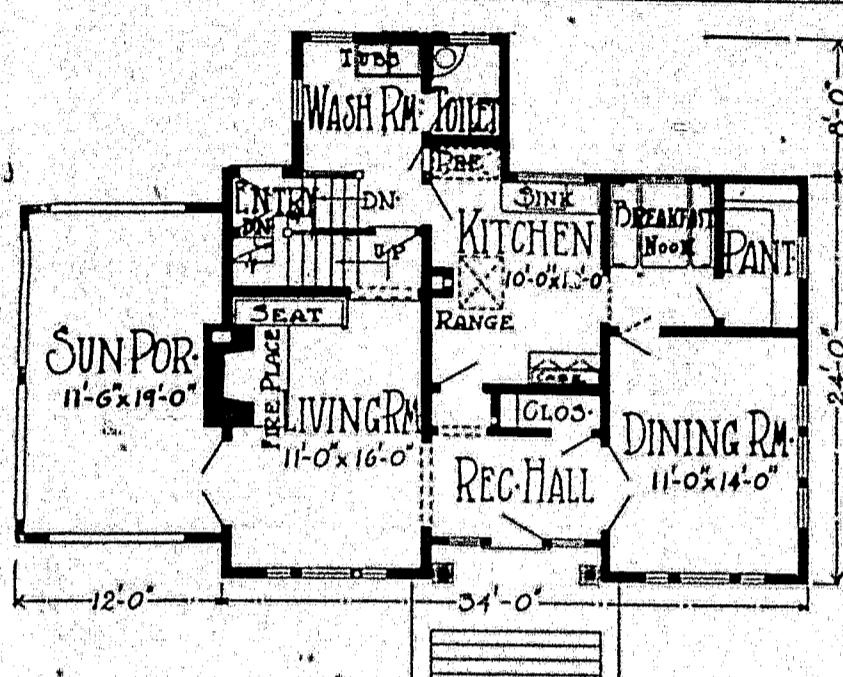
The habit of doing this every year is a good one, and the result is that the floor will be in good condition for a long time.

When you are in the market for a new floor, you will find that the cost of a new floor is not much more than the cost of a varnished floor.

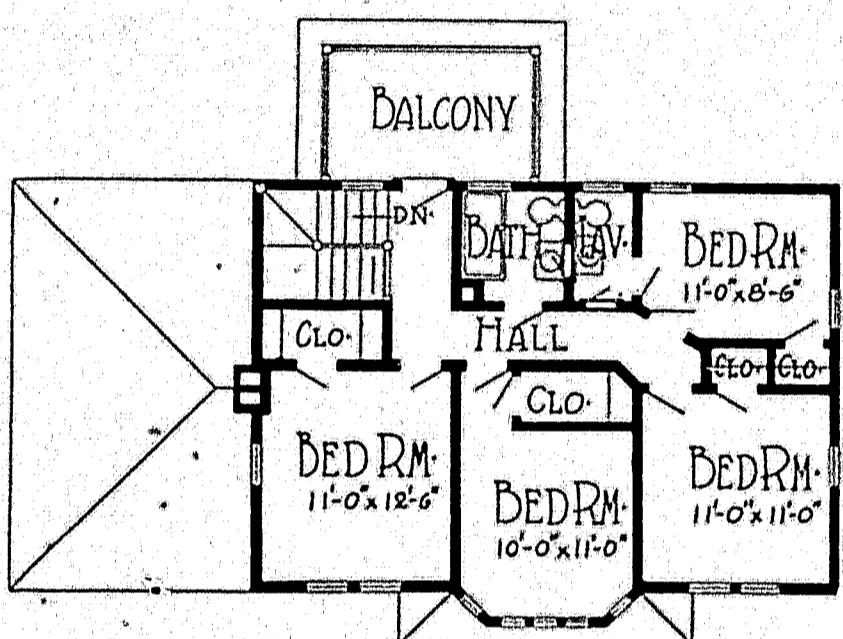
When you are in the market for a new floor, you will find that the cost of a new floor is not much more than the cost of a varnished floor.

When you are in the market for a new floor, you will find that the cost of a new floor is not much more than the cost of a varnished floor.

## Square Type Stucco House Is Both Economical of Space and of Cost



First Floor Plan.



Second Floor Plan.

By W. A. RADFORD  
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give ADVICE FREE OF COST on all problems pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor of a major magazine, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on the subject. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1327 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Stucco makes an attractive form home. Experience has taught builders how to apply this material to the exterior walls so that it is durable, will not crack, and by the use of color in the stucco pleasing shades are obtained.

The form home shown in the illustration is an excellent example of the use of stucco. While this is a square home, the overhang of the roof, the bay window on the second floor and the porch with its artistic roof give it an attractive exterior appearance.

The house is 24 by 34 feet in dimensions, exclusive of the sun parlor. Inside there are seven rooms, besides the large entrance hall, the bathroom and the washroom. It will be seen by the floor plans that the arrangement of these rooms is such that the work of caring for the home can be done easily.

The entrance door leads into the

## Pick Builder You Can

## Depend on for House

When you make a purchase on which you may have to depend for a lifetime's service, your thought is "how good" rather than "how cheap."

This is especially true when the best costs but little more than an inferior product. It is in the highest degree true of house wiring. You will never see the most important part—the part that is hidden behind the walls; you cannot inspect it before buying.

How, then, shall you choose? The answer is, "On faith"—faith in the responsibility, experience, skill and good repute of the electrical contractor who is to install it; faith in his use of only the highest quality material.

Only when a contractor has demonstrated that he possesses these qualifications and that all his material is invariably of the best, has he earned the right to your confidence.

## Annual Floor Treatment

When a varnished floor begins to show the effects of hard wear, once a year or oftener, if necessary, sandpaper it lightly and put on a new coat. The habit of doing this every spring in city and country houses and in office buildings preserves the fresh, elegant appearance of good floors.

## Fire-Stoping of Walls and Partitions Essential

One of the most useful safeguards against fire hazards in dwelling construction is the fire-stopping of walls, partitions and floors. Fire tends to spread upward. Hollow walls and partitions follow spaces back of furring on masonry walls, and even hollow doors offer inviting runways for the rapid communication of fire from ceiling to attic and from side to side. The remedy lies in adequate fire-stopping, which will make an all-umber residence considerably safer against the spread of fire than masonry wall and lumber floor construction without fire stops.

## Steel Casement Window

The steel casement window affords more light than other types of windows in openings of equal dimensions. Thus it often is used to give the same amount of light through a smaller area.

## Roofs Become Attractive

There was a time when roofs were not necessarily artistic. They were thought of more in the terms of protection than of beauty. Today, at attractiveness is the paramount issue.

## BIG LIGHT INSURES AGAINST AIR ATTACK

## Makes Reading Easy Forty Miles Away.

New York.—A 2,000,000,000 candle-power searchlight, the largest in the world, with a light intensity 80 times as great as all the lights on all New York city's Great White Way combined, was shown to the public for the first time recently at the Electrical and Industrial exposition. So powerful is this searchlight that a man 40 miles away could see to read his newspaper by it, and those operating the light can clearly discern objects at a distance of five or six miles.

At least 10,000 persons crowded around the exhibit of the coast artillery on the third floor of the exposition to look at this remarkable searchlight and to listen with awe while Lieut. F. A. Mitchell, U. S. A., recounted the wonders that it could perform.

Among the most interested spectators was Arthur Williams, president of the electrical exposition and vice-president, commercial relations, of the New York Edison company, who pointed out, incidentally, that the first incandescent lamp—perfected by the great Edison exactly 47 years ago—had a light intensity of 16 candle power.

Makes City Safe.

The Sperry searchlight is part of an exhibit which Lieutenant Mitchell believes insures New York city against any possibility of such aerial attacks as we brought home in London and Paris during the World war. Against the anti-aircraft devices on display at the Electrical exposition, Lieutenant Mitchell said, "Zeppelins would stand no chance at all and smaller aircraft very little."

The 2,000,000,000 candle-power searchlight, the construction of which was completed just a few months ago, represents an improvement over previous models, not only in regard to power, but especially because of its resistance to hard usage and its convenience in handling. Carried on a truck from which the current is supplied by a small generator, the searchlight is so perfectly balanced that a child could direct it.

Another anti-aircraft device now on view for the first time at the exposition is a height-finder, described by Lieutenant Mitchell as one of the most important recent developments in the field of anti-aircraft lighting. This height-finder, an adaptation of the range-finder, is manufactured by the French government. There are only eight in existence, and the United States has four of them.

## Can Detect Planes.

Still another device is a great listening machine, one of several with which the United States is experimenting. By means of this instrument, which resembles a gigantic spray of Easter lilies, painted drab and brown on its side, the approach of enemy aircraft can be detected ten and twelve miles away.

Discussing the enormous strides in anti-aircraft work made since the beginning of aerial warfare, Lieutenant Mitchell said that in 1914 the French were bringing down one plane for every 13,000 shells fired, while at the close of the war, the United States anti-aircraft forces were shooting down one plane for every 600 shells fired. In recent tests at Fort Tilden, Lieutenant Mitchell said, our gunners scored one hit in every twelve shots against the flying targets.

"When it is considered," he said, "that a battery of three-inch anti-aircraft guns—the most efficient weapon against the airplane—can fire 60 shells a minute, which at the rate of one solid hit for twelve shots, means slightly better than four hits every minute, you can see that, as the anti-aircraft men figure it, Zeppelins have no chance at all and aircrafts are.

"Strangely, one of the ballroom gems of 1903 was named 'The Lincoln Schottisch,' the same year that the funeral march was written for the martyred president."

Numbered among the songs written after Mr. Lincoln's death were "The Nation in Tears," "A Nation Mourns Her Martyred Son," "The Death Knell is Tolling" and "Rest, Noble Chief."

## KEW GARDENS OWE DEBT TO GEORGE III

## Director Tells of Great Aid Given by King.

Washington.—King George III, the royal bogey man of early American history, may not have "known his onions" in the matter of colonial politics, but he was no fool when it came to knowing other plants and securing the best scientific and economic results from them, according to the testimony of Dr. A. W. Hill, director of the Royal Botanical gardens at Kew, England, who is touring the United States on a series of visits to American botanical laboratories and gardens.

The Kew establishment, now the largest botanical gardens in the world, was initiated by the mother of George III, who set aside two adjoining palace gardens for this purpose; but it was George himself who, through his friendship for the early English botanist, Sir Joseph Banks, really gave shape and purpose to the donation and started the immensely profitable practice of making Kew the headquarters for the transplantation of new and valuable tropical species from one British colony to another.

Since that day, Doctor Hill says, practically every important transplantation of plant industry in the British empire has passed through Kew. Among these have been the establishment of the Para rubber industry in Malaya, the transfer of the cinchona quinina tree from South America to India and the East Indies, and the development of the vast cocoa plantations in West Africa.

But King George and the botanists of Kew must not be given credit for starting the business of plant introduction, though they were the first to make a science of it, Doctor Hill says. In early post-Columbian days, the Spanish galleons plying between Mexico and the Philippines frequently carried valuable plant species from the new world to the old, and vice versa. But before the Spaniards there must have been other unrecorded voyagers among the brown-skinned peoples of the Pacific, for there are many plants, notably the coconut and the banana, whose wide distribution cannot be explained on any basis other than human carriage.

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"A number of the songs were written in negro dialect, the most famous of which were 'Tee on de Way,' 'De Day of Liberty's Comin,' 'When Will Dis Cruel War Be Over,' and 'Gib Dis Darkest Ies.' Other songs were written in negro dialect, the most famous their troubles and their hope and faith in Lincoln."

"The first songs in honor of Mr. Lincoln," Miss Osborne said, "were campaign songs, including 'Freedom's Call,' 'We See the Break of Day' and 'A Campaign Song for Abraham Lincoln.'

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## Fire Machine Withdraws

## Smoke for Firefighters

Minneapolis, Minn.—Minneapolis firemen may soon lose the appellation of "smoke eaters," for they now have a machine that literally eats the smoke for them.

The device resembles the "steamer" type of fire engine. It has a bellows-like apparatus with a suction fan attached to a huge hose, about 15 inches in diameter.

The hose is run into smoke-filled rooms and the smoke drawn out. It has proven especially successful in fighting stubborn basement blazes, where there is much smoke but little fire.

## Extra Hazardous

New York.—India rubber is listed by insurance companies near the top of hazardous occupations. Men engaged in polo, pugilism or aviation are told better risks.

## One Fir Tree Stump Makes Home on Auto

Montgomery, Wash.—A tour in a Douglas fir log is under preparation by E. W. Wade, who is making an automobile body from a giant tree.

The apartment plan calls for a combination bedroom and living room with two folding beds, two clothes closets, a combined kitchen and dining room and a china closet. The log home is to be electrically lighted throughout and have electric cooking appliances. The stump measured 9 feet 4 inches across and is now 16 feet long, weighing 4,220 pounds.

When complete the house goes upon a truck and trailer.

## BRING NEW ANIMALS FROM TANGANYIKA

## Zoo at Washington Gets Queer Specimens.

Washington.—Quite as fascinating in their way as the giraffes and monkeys are certain other new additions to the national "zoo" which have just been brought back by the Smithsonian-Chrysler expedition from Tanganyika territory in Africa. These "forgotten" ones are less attractive to the children, but will hold an undoubtable interest for the followers of science.

There are a number of African aquatic frogs. Unlike the frogs of this country, they do not hop, for they never go about on land at all. They are rather small, with mouse-colored backs, and are distinguished by very large webbed hind feet. They live constantly in the water, and often police there motionless, balancing on their webbed hind feet.

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## No Sick Days means steady employment and Full Pay

You can't do a good day's work if you are suffering with sick headache, biliousness, indigestion or constipation.

"L. P." ATWOOD'S BITTERS specially relieves these uncomfortable symptoms and helps you to maintain regular, natural morning habits.

No loss of time or rest if you rely on the good old family remedy, "L. P." used in thousands of families for seventy years and still their mainstay.

L. P. Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

## Heat on Trial

I am installing on  
One Week's FREE TRIAL  
either the

New Vecto  
Circulating Heater  
or the

New Atlantic  
Circulating Heater.

If not satisfactory will remove at  
my expense. For further particu-  
lars call on or write

**H. Alton Bacon**  
BRYANT'S POOND

### STATE OF MAINE

To all persons interested in either of  
the States hereinabove named.

At a Probate Court, held at Portland,  
in and for the County of Oxford, on  
the third Tuesday of November, in the  
year of our Lord one thousand nine hun-  
dred and twenty. The following

written notice having been presented for  
the State of Maine:

That notice thereof be given to all  
persons interested, by causing a copy  
of this order to be published three  
weeks successively in the Oxford Penn-  
al to inform a newspaper published at  
Berlin, in said County, that they may

apply at a Probate Court to be held at  
Portland, on the third Tuesday of the month  
of December, A. D. 1926, at 9 o'clock in the

morning, for the purpose of

the sale of the property of

John H. Bacon, deceased, of

the State of Maine, in the County of

Oxford, deceased.

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That notice thereof







## WANT COLUMN

Twenty-five words or less, one week, 10 cents; second week, 15 cents; each additional week, 10 cents.

Each word more than 25: One week, 1 cent and each additional week, 1 cent. Minimum charge, 25 cents.

Cards must accompany order.

**WANTED**—Washings to do and men's clothes to press. MRS. A. H. GIBBS, Bethel, Me., Tel. 33-11, 11-22.

**FOR SALE**—One set of 24 horse sleds. Eugene or HOWARD BAILY, Bethel, Maine. 11-25-11p.

**FOR SALE**—A heater, burning wood or coal; a roll top writing desk; 3 wooden wash tubs; round slate; 2000 feet of buckles, table and jazz chairs. FRANK A. GODDARD, Main St., Bethel, Me. 11-25-11p.

**NOTICE**—Hunters and trappers. Bedding for fox and deer skins to a home buyer. H. L. BROWN, Bethel, for a square deal. Price skins wanted. 11-21.

**BREATHMAKING AND BREWING** OF 50 kinds. MRS. WARREN STAPLES, at Mrs. Grimes' residence, Main Street, Bethel, Maine. 11-25-11p.

**FOR SALE**—Fond snow boat in A-1 condition. Price \$100. Inquire of JAMES CONNOR at Crockett's Garage, Bethel, Me. 11-25-11p.

**FOR CONCORD WOOL WORKED** YARNS direct from manufacturer at a big saving. Spun from long combed wool. Many beautiful shades and heavier mixtures, for Hand Knitting, Macrame and Rug Yarns. 50¢ per 4 oz. skeins. \$1.00 per lb. Postage Paid. Write for free samples. Concord Works Mills, Concord, N. H. 9-24.

**DR. MASON H. ALLEN**  
ORTHOPAEDIC PHYSICIAN  
Will treat Patients at L. L. Carver's  
Residence, Broad Street, Bethel,  
Wednesday evenings from 9 to 12.

**OFFICE HOURS:**  
Tuesdays and Fridays  
10 to 11:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.  
House Calls and Other  
Hours by Appointment

**HOWARD E. TYLER, D. C.**  
Palmer School Graduate  
Neurologist Service  
Chiropractic for Health

Residence Mrs. M. A. Godwin

THE  
OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY D. M. FORBES

BETHEL, MAINE

Selected as crossed class matter, May 7, 1926, at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1926

## House for Sale

House of 8 rooms with stable and 2 acres of land, buildings in good condition. Only 1½ miles from Bethel village on good road. Price only \$1500 if taken at once. A rare bargain. For sale by

L. A. BROOKS  
REAL ESTATE DEALER  
38 Main Street  
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE

## TRAIN SCHEDULE

The following is the schedule of trains leaving Bethel.

Trains for Portland leave at 8:35 A. M. and 4:12 P. M.

Trains for Montreal leave at 10:17 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Trains for Boston leave at 8:35 A. M. and 4:12 P. M.

Trains for Bangor leave at 11:27 A. M. and 6:22 P. M.

Our Job Work  
Advertises Itself

## Judicious Advertising

Creates many a new business.  
Edifies many an old business.  
Preserves many a large business.  
Revives many a dull business.  
Reinforces many a lost business.  
Saves many a failing business.  
Business success is my business.

We Are At Your Service  
Call on Us or Call Us Up  
and We Will Call on You

## THE J. E. JONES LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

would insure recognition of the public service that has already been rendered by the Radio Corporation, and that would be satisfactory to the General Electric patients.

On the other hand the country is full of "independent" broadcasters and dealers, and these small radio interests are preparing a bitter fight against what they charge to be a monopoly of the air by the "trust." There are organizations in existence seeking to protect the present plans of control of broadcasting on radio, and on several occasions by Mr. Hoover, and plenly others wholly satisfactory to the General Electric—Radio Corporation.

Therefore, Congress has "passed on" the question of broadcast control on the ground that the art has not been sufficiently developed to make it clear to the legislators just what they should do about it. But that time has passed and now the struggle is staged between the "trust" and the "independents" with Congress between the fires and millions of "fans" watching the struggle.

**HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER** For twenty-five years Congress blocked the development of water power in the United States, but a Federal Power Act was finally passed in 1920, and since that time licenses have been issued by the Federal Power Commission that have placed in operation, or under construction, 3,000,000 horse power. This is water power measured by horse power.

The biggest new development is on the Susquehanna River in Maryland and Pennsylvania and known as the Conowingo dam. This will produce 473,000 horse power. A new development on the Coosa River in Alabama provides for 150,000 horse power. The combined power and navigation and development at the Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Kentucky, is 132,000 horse power.

Since the introduction of electric transmission of power produced by water the possibility of formidable water power to even the most remote sections of the United States has become, first, a possibility; second, a probability; and now it is an accomplished achievement.

**A TREMENDOUS RESOURCE** It is no secret that there is enough undeveloped water power in the United States to furnish a very great percentage of the entire power needed for the Nation's industries. And it just as well known that coal can be burned at the mouth of the river, converted into steam and its power carried by electric systems to points hundreds of miles away.

Power production of this kind has been demonstrated within recent years. At one time Southern power companies combined production and distributed electrical energy over several hundred miles of country. There remains less

than fifty miles of the entire Western coast that is not capable of being linked up right now so that electrical energy could be transmitted over hydro-electric lines to every spot along the coast from Canada to Mexico.

## WASTEFUL PROGESSSES OF TODAY

It will be a sorry day for the railroads when they have to give up the major part of their freight business, which is that of hauling coal—hauling it from the mines to terminals, where it is redistributed until it gets into individual coal bins. In this great waste of industrial effort the railroads are engaged in exact processes of transportation, that future generations will ridicule.

Government surveys have shown that water power development in a few states would conserve 50,000,000 tons of coal a year between Boston and Washington and save \$100,000,000 annually in the particular bill for this region.

The best authorities agree that there is more than 65,000,000 horse power of water available in the United States, and that there is now generated by means of steam more than 50,000,000 horse power. Government and other industrial experts are agreed that water at the dams and coal at the mine can be shipped over the transmission lines and furnish "fire by wire" sufficient to provide for all the power needs of the United States.

All this leaves out of consideration the great things that can be produced by petroleum.

## WHAT'S YOUR HURRY?

Leading officials of the United States Government wholeheartedly approve of King Ferdinand's request that Queen Marie get out of this country and back to her own home in Bucharest before Christmas. The Queen has certainly behaved splendidly since she has been in this country, but the King is anxious to see her, and the Washington officials who have been uneasy for the safety of the royal head will be pleased when the time comes to bid Marie farewell.

## MEDICINAL LIQUOR

General Lincoln C. Andrews, the Prohibition Commissioner, is greatly concerned because the supply of "good whisky" in the country is running low. He says he will recommend that manufacturers must be required in order to insure adequate stock for legitimate use. He says that the distilleries should be permitted to make a total of about 3,000,000 gallons a year in order to catch up with the loss due to evaporation, amounting to one third, during the five year aging period.

Evidently General Andrews is worrying about being too slow to keep up with the doctors and the druggists.

## Carried His Own Head

Denis, patron saint of France, after having been beheaded in a Roman imperial persecution, in 272, is said to have picked up his head and carried it for a considerable distance before collapsing.

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## ANDOVER

Mr. E. L. Knapp of Bangor was in town the first of the week buying for and deer skins.

Ralph Marston and party who spent two weeks at their camp on C Pond, returned to their homes in Boston, Thursdays.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Akers of Readfield spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Akers.

The King's Daughters will meet Thursday, Dec. 16th, with Mrs. Lettie Grier.

Mrs. Paul Head of West Bethel was a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Akers, last week.

The Farm Bureau will hold an all day meeting in the hall Thursday, Dec. 2, 1926, Christmas Suggestions and Bazaar will be the subject.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Akers and children motored to Weston, Mass., Wednesday to spend Thanksgiving with his sister, Mrs. Erlon Merrill, and husband Miss Florence Hodgkins, teacher in the Grammar School, is spending the Thanksgiving recess at her home in Standish.

Miss Dorothy Young, teacher at So. Andover, is at her home in Bucksfield, and Miss Helen Collins of North Andover is at her home in Rumford.

The schools in town closed Tuesday for the remainder of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Rand and son, Winslow, of Lebanon and Miss Merlin Rand spent Thanksgiving Day with Mrs. Eva Takey in Portland.

Miss Marie Elliott of Gorham Normal School is spending the holiday in town.

## SUNLIGHT AND HEALTH

By the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor  
"Bottle Sunshine"

For over a century and a half cod-liver oil has been known to exert a favorable influence in rickets. Proof that cod-liver oil had a specific curative action in rickets, apparently similar to that of sunlight, was obtained in this country in 1921 and the cure demonstrated by x-ray photographs of the bones of rachitic children. As a result of even more recent experiments it is probable that the action of sunlight and cod-liver oil in the cure of rickets is the same and that the oil from the liver of the cod fish has acquired its antirachitic power from the sunlight passing through the water to the fish or to the plants eaten by the fish. It has been definitely shown that vegetable oils, milk, green vegetables and grains may also acquire this antirachitic power if

treated with ultra-violet radiation. When cod-liver oil is ingested by the infant the antirachitic power which it has stored up is liberated, to regulate metabolism and cure or prevent rickets. Thus cod-liver may truly be called "bottled sunshine."

The Children's Bureau has conducted a rickets demonstration in New Haven for three years. Every mother coming to our clinic is shown how to give her baby cod liver oil. The following routine is followed. Babies seen before the end of the first month of life are given one-half teaspoonful of pure cod-liver oil twice a day. During the second month the dose is increased to 1 teaspoonful twice a day. Gradually this dose is again increased so that it amounts to 1½ teaspoonfuls twice a

day or even 1 dessertspoonful twice a day at the end of the third or fourth month. It has been found that the amount of cod-liver oil is well tolerated by babies and that it can be successfully given in summer as well as in winter.

During the hot summer months, the oil is best given in the early morning and at night. The bottle of oil should be kept cool.

When thinking of magazine and newspaper subscriptions remember that I can meet any price that you can get from any publisher, agency or traveling agent, and give satisfaction promptly in any trouble that may arise in the course of any subscription, changes of address etc. Do not fail to get my prices before renewing your subscriptions. Carl L. Brown, Bethel.

## VOLUME XX

## GOULD ELECTRIC STATE

A Majority of 50,000 Gould of Presque

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The total vote

as follows:

Androscoggin,

Aroostook,

Cumberland,

Franklin,

Hancock,

Knox,

Lincoln,

Oxford,

Penobscot,

Piscataquis,

Sagadahoc,

Somerset,

Washington,

York,

The vote for Ox

was as follows:

Albany,

Andover,

Bethel,

Brownfield,

Buckfield,

Byron,

Canton,

Denmark,

Dixfield,

Fryeburg,

Gilead,

Greenwood,